

UNDER THE CZAR'S RULE.

HOW THE PEASANTS OF RUSSIA ARE KEPT IN SUBJECTION.

Long Hours of Duty—Their Homes, Tilling the Soil, Harvesting Scenes—An Interesting Letter on the Customs of a Remarkable Nation.

(P. S. Health in New York Mail and Express.)

Sr. Petersburg, December 28.

Peasant life in Russia presents an interesting study. In the rural portion of the country is found quite three-fourths of the entire population, 85,000,000 and Moscow being the principal cities, and therefore the bone and marrow of the country. Only about 5 per cent. of the peasants can read and write, and few have the ordinary instincts of man and woman. They are superstitious, ignorant and stupid. But this is not a wonder. They have been a free people scarcely longer than the blacks of America, it being during the troublous slavery times in the United States that Alexander II. issued an ukase giving the white slaves of Russia freedom. They were not slaves in the sense of being owned, body and soul, by their landlords. The land which they occupied was the property of the nobility, and none were permitted, when once located on a farm, to leave it permanently or to go beyond a certain distance, even temporarily.

No schools were provided for the peasants during the time of slavery, none are provided now, and then, as at the present time, the design of the Czar, influenced by the nobles, was to keep them in the densest condition of servitude and ignorance. Their earnings on the farms are gauged by the landlords so that they have just enough on which to live. As no means were provided for the elevation of the slaves when they became free, they have remained exactly where they were found, and for all practical purposes they might just as well have remained slaves. It is generally believed that the Czar's act in emancipating them was to gain diplomatic favor abroad.

IN A PEASANT'S HOME.

A peasant's house is a very rude structure and contains none of the elements of comfort, healthfulness or cleanliness. Frequently the stables are under the same roof with the tenant. His allowance of furniture, food and clothing being fixed by his landlord, he lives scantily. The building is usually of pine or cedar logs about ten inches in diameter, barked and set neatly together. It is of one story in height, with one room, generally has three or four windows with one sheet of glass and they are protected from the outside by board shutters, which when closed at night make complete darkness within and ventilation miserable. The floors are of logs and earth, and the beds are on the floor.

There are no stoves in a peasant's house. A stick and clay chimney fire-place suffices. Here warmth is secured, and the food is cooked in kettles. The family meal is spread on the floor, and the peasant is partaken of while sitting on folded legs, tailor style. In front of the fireplace, and on the high-backed benches, which extend two feet above the horse's neck and which is fastened to the collar. Instead of traces the tongue or shafts do the pulling. The Russian in no walk of life has yet learned the philosophy of direct draught from the collar to the horse. All vehicles are drawn by the shafts and tongues, and these are fastened to the high beam or bow, which in turn is fastened to the collar. There is no such thing as trace straps or chains. Carriages are thus drawn.

WOMEN THE REAL WORKERS.

The women in Russia do two-thirds of the work in the country. There is immense wheat, oats and hay fields everywhere, and in August there is great activity in the country. The large majority of persons at work are women. They wear short dresses, plain and straight, and a long piece of cloth over their heads like the Arabs. The wheat is sown broadcast, and if not cut by the women with sickles is harvested with the scythes, which have two broad blades, from the sheath up to the handle there is a wooden bow something like, in appearance, the half of a heavy barrel hoop. This bow keeps the scythe, handle, from falling back over the scythe blade, and scattering. I have never yet seen a man who would do to gather up, bind and stack the wheat or oats when once it was felled. The women must do this while the men do the "gentlemanly" work, although I have seen many women cutting the grain with the scythe. The neighbors club together in harvest and help one another.

Russian harvesting rendezvous is quite lively, and is the scene of a merrymaking. The old men and young, boys and girls, with their mothers, grandmothers and aged women, assemble at daybreak. There are a number of horses, on which are carried water, food and extra implements. The horses the boys and men ride, while the old women

walk. They always carry the scythes, for as a rule, and forth every day, and work as long as there is daylight, and since it is daybreak at 3 a. m. and not dark till 9.30 p. m., the hours of labor are long ones.

The forks used in the fields are made of the prongs of tree branches. A limb selected which has at least three off-shoots, and from this a hay or wheat fork is made. The wheat is stacked in first like that of America, except in the matter of cap-sheafs. Instead of three or four top-sheafs just one is placed. It is turned heads down and spread so as to cover the entire stack. The heads of Russian wheat are long and slender, and the grain small and red. It would be graded at Duane or Chicago as No. 2. The straw is rank and slender, and the yield a little more prolific than in America. It is harvested and sown in the month of August. When the wheat is sufficiently matured it is hauled on long, slender, ox-horse wagons to the windmill on the farm and threshed.

Hauling wheat to the threshing is a leisurely and lazy work, and is never done till the plowman wants the ground for the next year. The windmill which furnishes the flour is the same found throughout Holland and Germany. It is double-armed, the same as the one Don Quixote set out to conquer. These mills are very common around Warsaw, in Poland, and are used for every conceivable work, the women even grinding their coffee, churning and washing with them. The lightest breeze sets them going, as their feet are turned against the wind so as to catch its full force. This appears, however, to be the only labor-saving institution found in Russia.

I asked a landlord why he did not introduce the modern implements on his farms, and was informed that labor was too cheap; besides, it was found advantageous to give as many people work in the country as possible, because if they go to the towns or cities they become a trouble to the government. The scots leave the farms that Russia will have modern improvements; and not till then will she compete to any great extent with the United States in supplying the wheat markets of Europe.

NO EDUCATION FOR THE POOR.

Though ignorant and kept away from general communication, the peasants in Russia are becoming greatly dissatisfied with the way things are run by the government and the landowners. They take the recently issued ukase on the subject of education to cover their eyes more especially than that of any other class. The ministry of public education has but recently declared that it will stop the law which forbade the education of the poor classes, and that it will permit them to enter even the private universities, and has closed the doors of the public ones by a circular to the curators of the scholastic circuits, announcing that "gymnasiums and universities will henceforth be closed to receive as pupils the children of domestic servants, cooks, washer-women, small shop-keepers and others of like condition, whose children, with the exception, perhaps, of those gifted with extraordinary capacities, should not be admitted to the schools to which they belong and be thereby led to envy and persecution. As shown, to despise their parents, to become discontented with their lot and irritated against the inevitable inequalities of existing social positions.

The real reason that this extraordinary proclamation has been issued is the growth of nihilism. This the officials freely and frankly admit. They say that as soon as the child of a peasant gets into school and begins to read and think he or she becomes a nihilist, and goes into the community from whence the pupil came and spreads the infection. So the last chance to intelligence is to be thus closed. The edict was issued at the instance of the nobility, and is also intended to check the emigration from the farms to the cities.

A Big Fish Story.

A most remarkable story of trout fishing comes from Cape Breton Island, in the extreme northern part of Nova Scotia. The narrator's hero is himself, and he says that one winter, being tired of salt food, went out to catch trout in his table. In that locality the water is quite plentiful when the waters of Lake Ainslee are sufficiently warm to cause them to seek a cooler retreat, and on the day in question the conditions must have been unusually favorable, for the hero caught a large number of fish. So eager, indeed, were the fish that they would often jump above the water to get the bait, and the sportsman concluded to facilitate matters by dangling the hook about a foot above the water and getting on his knees and giving the fish, as fast as they jumped up, a dexterous box on the ears that sent them sprawling on the ice. The plan worked admirably, and the narrator's hand was kept busy that he was finally forced by sheer fatigue to put an end to the novel pastime. What is called a conservative estimate places the quantity of fish secured at over four barrels. The gentleman was probably willing to return to salt bed before he exhausted the supply on hand. What a paradise for anglers that particular stream must be! And what an inventive genius that lone fisherman is!

The Hatch Fund.

The thirty-seven agricultural colleges and experimental stations which have been hungrily watching and waiting for the first penny of the Hatch fund, which Congress voted them in March, 1887, will perhaps get over frowning at Comptroller Durham now. He has put a request for a lump sum of \$585,000 for them in the urgent deficiency bill, with the claim statement that he could not pay the money out of the bill was not drawn so as to empower him to do so. He does not say that the man who drew the bill showed himself to be rather a chump, but that is what he means to convey. The comptroller says that under the provisions of the act Dakota withheld one experiment station, and other States have been making enlargements and improvements, but he has not been able to give them a penny yet.

"Isn't it terrible, hubby, that they allow a man to have four wives in Turkey?" "Not so terrible as it would be if it were compulsory, my dear."

DANIEL MANNING'S LIFE.

A Poor Boy Who Made Himself One of the Greatest Politicians.

(From the New York Press.)

Daniel Manning was born in Albany, August 16, 1831. His father died when he was a child, and he was obliged to provide for himself when only nine years of age. His first employment was in the office of the Albany Advertiser, which was subsequently merged into the Argus. He began by sweeping out the office, and in course of time came to be the "devil" of the establishment.

While in this position he learned to read, and gradually rose to the position of foreman of the composing room. Then he joined the regular staff of the Argus and first reported the markets. Afterward he was appointed to report the proceedings of the State Senate, and was employed in that capacity for a number of years. He subsequently became a stockholder in the Argus, and in 1865 was made associate editor. When William Cassidy, the chief editor and president of the Argus Company, died in 1873, Mr. Manning's judgment, general intelligence and business talent obtained for him the position of president. He very seldom wrote any articles for the paper, but contented himself with directing and managing its affairs.

In 1873 he also became connected with the National Chemical Bank of Albany, and was elected a director. He was advanced to the vice-presidency in 1881, and in the following year, upon the death of General Robert H. Pratt, he became the president. He was also a member of the Albany Park Commissioners, one of the trustees of the Fort Orange Club, a director of the Albany Railway, Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company and the Albany Electric Light Company.

Mr. Manning during all his life took an active interest in politics, but it was only a few years that he became known as a political leader. He was scarcely known at all in political circles outside Albany prior to the election of 1880. He was appointed a delegate from Albany to the convention of 1874, which nominated Mr. Tilden for Governor, and proved so useful in the campaign which followed, that he gained Mr. Tilden's confidence. He was always a Democrat, and thoroughly believed in the principles of that party.

In 1876 he was elected a member of the Democratic State Committee. In 1878 he served as secretary of the committee and in 1881 he was chosen its president. In 1880 he occupied conspicuously for several years, and had become regarded as Mr. Tilden's most trusted adviser, and was one of the most influential members of the New York delegation in the national convention which nominated General Winfield S. Hancock for President. It was through him, as chairman of the New York delegation, that Mr. Tilden communicated to the convention his decision not to stand again for the Presidency.

It has been said that Mr. Manning was mainly instrumental in securing the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for President, and that a month previous to the meeting of the State Convention of 1882 he remarked to some political friends who called on him at the Argus office: "It seems to me we had better nominate this man Cleveland, of Buffalo."

At the special request of Mr. Tilden, President Cleveland invited Mr. Manning to become a member of his Cabinet and offered him the Secretaryship of the Treasury. He was always a man of delicate health, and upon the ground that his physical condition would not warrant him in assuming the labors of the office, Mr. Manning at first declined. Influences were brought to bear which finally induced him to enter Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet.

The labors of his position, as he feared, were more than he could sustain. He was returning from a Cabinet trip on March 23, and was about to enter the Treasury building when he was attacked with dizziness, and fell heavily to the ground. He was taken to his home in a carriage, where he remained for a considerable time under the care of his physician.

He tendered his resignation as Secretary of the Treasury to the President on June 4, but Mr. Cleveland refused to accept it, and induced him to take a long vacation. Again Mr. Manning's resignation was refused on February 14, of this year, to take effect on March 1, and this time the President accepted it with regret, which he expressed in a lengthy eulogistic letter.

Mr. Manning then took a trip to Europe and spent some time at the seaside resort of Bournemouth, but received no permanent benefit. Previous to his resignation he was offered the presidency of the Western National Bank, which was about to begin business in this city. This position he also declined upon the score of ill health, but was told that if he would accept it he would be given a leave of absence which he could terminate at his own pleasure. He consented to this arrangement and the bank was opened.

Miss Mary Little was Mr. Manning's first wife, whom he married in 1853. She died in 1882, leaving four children. The eldest son, James Milton Manning, is managing editor of the Argus, and the other son, Frederick Clinton Manning, is an active young business man. One of the daughters is the wife of John A. Delahanty, an Albany lawyer. Mr. Manning married his second wife, Miss Mary Margaretta Freyer, of Albany, on November 19, 1884.

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We are prepared to sell Pianos and Organs of the best make at factory prices for Cash or easy Installments. Pianos from \$210 up; Organs from \$24 up. The verdict of the people is that they can save the freight and twenty-five per cent, by buying of us. Instruments delivered to any depot on fifteen days' trial. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Order and test in your own homes. Respectfully,

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J. F. Pinsock's Merchant Tailor Establishment, Columbia, S. C., is in full blast. Only a look will convince any one. All that want a first-class fitting suit try him. A full line of the best goods on hand.

LOVE'S WAKING.

The Fickle Bertha Dupre and Her Husband.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

In the great Algerian smoking-room, extended on a divan, Bertha felt that time laid heavy on her hands. She lost all thought of the book that she had just read, and which had slipped from her lap to the carpeted floor, soft, thick and rich in color.

The October sun played wanly through the slightly opened window upon the curtain hangings and the gilded nails of the furniture.

Bertha dreamed of herself as the maiden; recalled the day of her marriage, two years ago, and one by one the days, the hours which she had so rolled by, and from time to time you could see her shrug her shoulders and point her lips.

Bertha is not pretty, yet somehow, if you could only see her, you certainly would help her. She has a certain beauty, a certain grace, a certain charm, a certain beauty, a certain grace, a certain charm, a certain beauty, a certain grace, a certain charm.

Why? Well, not she did not love. Why? It is that eternal history: A rich heiress, a commoner, thought a Parisian, who promised to marry him, and then she had not understood that the brave young man who called himself simple George Dupre and lived ten months out of the twelve on his landed estate, knowing his only several weeks of each year there, but whose real life was as rare as a fine name in bringing to her his great, good heart and strong youth.

Now, near this window, in the embrasure, stood a pretty little piece of furniture, a small table with a key. This day the key had been left in the lock and one of the drawers was left partly open, and among a common lot of papers Bertha perceived a package of letters bearing George's address, and having nothing else to do to amuse herself, and noting the superscriptions to be the letters of a lover, she opened them, and as silence reigned in the closed chamber, the my of the sun itself having disappeared, she untied the ribbon that secured the letters and began the reading of them.

"The first said simply: 'You are not so thoughtful, my dear friend. I asked for a few roses, a small bouquet for my courage, and you sent me a sheaf of flowers! I pardon you, but see that you are wiser in the future.'"

A packet of letters is like a book; one loves to finger over the leaves and glance through the pages. Bertha took from the middle of the package an envelope ornamented with a silver monogram and drew out of it another letter; but it was scarcely larger than the first, but it said more, terminating with these words: "You are handsome!"

"The second said simply, 'You are handsome, touched, she absorbed herself in their reading for a long time. She became passionately interested, for her hands trembled each time she unfolded a letter. One time even she displayed a little shiver, and the tell-tale red flushed her countenance."

Suddenly she heard a voice calling her from without, that of her husband, who had returned. She closed the drawer quickly, ran out upon the steps and found herself face to face with George. He was looking at her with a smile, and she felt that she had been caught. He had been looking at her with a smile, and she felt that she had been caught. He had been looking at her with a smile, and she felt that she had been caught.

"Come, tell me," said George to her, "have asked you the question now the first time. Shall we have dinner in half an hour? I am dying of hunger."

"Very well, certainly," said she, coming out of her reverie. While he mounted to his apartment she remained thoughtful several minutes, pressing with a nervous hand Jack, the favorite animal. Of whom was she thinking? Stopping for several minutes she then quickly ran up the steps and entered.

In the smoking room, before the same drawer of the same piece of furniture, Bertha resumed her interrupted reading. She opened the last letter of the package, which ran thus:

"My Dear Friend: They speak of your charming figure, and I know you must love her. To you I say, 'Be happy.' To her I can say nothing. Has she not snatched all this good fortune from me? Does she know the full measure of happiness? I would so like to tell her. There! there! I grow weak and foolish. Adieu."

Bertha refolded the letters, tied them together, and pressed them back with the other papers into the drawer, then seating herself in the large arm-chair, near the window, remained quiet and pensive.

The time rolled by and the young woman became so lost in her dreams

that she did not hear George enter. He leaned over the back of the chair and asked, laughingly: "Don't you know that dinner is ready?" Bertha raised on him her moistened eyes.

"What! weeping?" said he. "No," said she, rising. Then she passed her arm around the neck of her husband and sighed. "No, I love you; that is all."

THE COLUMBIA SEMINARY.

Dr. Woodrow Claims that the "War" Upon Him Has Been "Renewed."

The Southern Presbyterian, published and edited by Dr. James Woodrow, late professor in the Columbia Theological Seminary of natural science in its relation to revealed religion, and present professor in the South Carolina University of geology and zoology, was last Monday contained a column editorial, entitled "The war renewed," embodying in greater detail the following statements and comments:

"One of the inducements offered to students in the Theological Seminary is that the lectures of the professors of the South Carolina University are open to them. Accordingly during the last few months several of the Seminary students have been attending Prof. Woodrow's classes, some regularly matriculating as University students and others obtaining permission from the professor to attend regularly as visitors. Their attendance suddenly ceased. After a time one of the Seminary students, who, among many others, was attending the Seminary, came to the professor and announced his purpose to attend Prof. Woodrow's lectures, contrary to the wishes of the faculty, adopted by a vote of 18 to 11, resolutions sustaining the faculty and disapproving the action of the Seminary's corresponding of education."

The Presbyterian adds that in October Prof. Woodrow was earnestly requested, in the name of the Seminary students, to take a number of them under his instructions, either in his study or elsewhere, but, peremptorily declined, and subsequently several of them, including the Presbyterian, announced his purpose to attend Prof. Woodrow's lectures, contrary to the wishes of the faculty, adopted by a vote of 18 to 11, resolutions sustaining the faculty and disapproving the action of the Seminary's corresponding of education."

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ROBBED AND BEATEN.

Outrageous Conduct of a Mob of Negroes in Lancaster County.

(From the Lancaster Ledger.)

About dusk on the evening of the 29th ult., while Mr. W. J. Blackmon, a well-to-do farmer, who lives in the eastern section of this county, was at his home, about forty yards distant from his dwelling, looking after his stock, several persons set upon him with clubs and most brutally beat him until they supposed they had killed him, when they took his keys from his pocket and threw him into the stable. Sam Kelly, a colored boy, who lives about 200 yards off, was the first to apprehend any one of Mr. Blackmon's condition. He says that he heard the blows and supposed Mr. B. was beating one of the negroes, so he went to the stable and found Mr. B. lying insensible as he supposed dead. He called to his mother and told her that the negroes had killed Mr. Blackmon. They informed Mrs. Blackmon, who was cooking supper, and they all three ran to the stable where Mr. B. was lying insensible and bleeding profusely from his wounds. Mr. B. was removed to his house and a physician sent for in post haste.

In the meantime, while Mrs. B. was out looking after her husband, the negroes committed the most atrocious outrages, and the following day, through the front door, and going into the room where Mr. B. keeps his wife, attempted, with the keys they had taken from his pocket, to open it. Failing in this and breaking the knob off the door, they entered the room, and in an adjoining room through which they had to pass and departed.

The following morning an inspection of the stable was made for tracks, and tracks of three persons were found coming from the back part of the lot and around the stable to the point where Mr. B. was assaulted. The tracks were apparently made by two persons wearing women's shoes and one wearing boys' shoes—the largest tracks being made by number 7 or 8 shoes and the others by number 6 shoes.

No effort is being spared to ascertain the guilty parties, and while many men, women and colored boys have been arrested and lodged in jail on suspicion, it is likely that other arrests will be made. Their names are: Owen Bond, Andy Deas, Elmore Deas, Jim Barrett, Sanford Barrett, Stephen Hinson, Mary Barrett, all white, and Sam Kelly, colored.

Mr. Blackmon's condition is much better and there is little doubt now of his recovery, though at first his wounds were thought to be fatal. He received five severe blows on his head, and his bruises and cuts on his body, and his left eye was broken. He has since been in bed for several days. It was hoped that on his recovering consciousness he would be able to tell the names of his assailants, but he has no recollection of having been assaulted.

Mr. Blackmon opened his safe on Monday and found that it was entered by the robbers on the night of the 29th. A bag containing \$2,000 in gold was taken, while one containing \$1,000 in silver was not touched. He is now able to talk, but declines to say much about the robbery, and the little girl named above, to give any further information, and that the guilty parties were within the reach of the law. He sent for the sheriff yesterday.

Cleveland and a Little Girl.

Mr. Cleveland evinces great fondness for children. When he alighted from his carriage at the Minnesota Club House and was in the act of ascending the steps, a little girl, scarcely out of her teens, came running up to him, and, working people, pushed her way through the crowd and stepped in front of the President. The great man stopped for a moment and looked down upon the little intruder. But when he saw the pleading expression on the brown eyes of the child, and the little girl murmured out: "Please, sir, I would like to shake hands with the President of the United States." The look of austere dignity on the President's face was suddenly replaced by a smile of interest and sympathy. "Certainly, darling," he quickly responded, and the tiny hand was soon clasped in his own, while with the other he smoothed back the curls from the dimpled face and patted the blushing cheek. Fifty years from now that little girl will probably be telling her grandchildren the incident of her first meeting with President Cleveland.

An Ornament of an Old Court.

The Princess de la Tremoille has recently died at her home of seventy-seven. Her name recalls the reign of Louis Philippe, of whose court she was one of the greatest ornaments. As Mlle de Senart she made a brilliant debut at Court, and was instantly taken up by the King and his court. Marie Anne, in September, 1830, Mlle de Senart married Prince Charles de Senart, Duc de la Tremoille, and three years later, at Tarentum and Tarentum, where brother, a talented general of cavalry, was killed by the Prussians in 1870. During her long widowhood the Princess de la Tremoille led a very retired life, occupying herself chiefly with the education of her son, the present Duc de la Tremoille, who is one of the most devoted adherents of the Orleans family, and went to go into exile with the Comte de Paris, but was persuaded by that Prince to remain in France. Paris Dispatch to London Daily Telegraph.

Homes Without Windows.

There are in France 279,270 apartments, providing accommodations for over 600,000 persons, which rooms are entirely destitute of any other means of admitting air and light than by the roof. In Paris alone, the number of families thus lodged reaches a total of 37,376. There are in London over 60,000 families who live in cellars under the most unfavorable conditions as regards salubrity. In Berlin there are 30,000 families who occupy only portions of rooms, often with a sort of shelf on which a father, mother and children sleep over the other.

A great improvement in envelopes is the "manila" or "lower inside," while the upper part remains clean to be moistened as usual by the tongue.

A Total Eclipse.

Of all other medicines by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is unparalleled. Unrivaled in bilious disorders, impure blood, and consumption, which is a scrofulous disease of the lungs.

WILL POWDERLY STEP DOWN?

A Thorough Reorganization of the Knights of Labor Said to be Coming.

(New York Mail and Express.)

According to reports that have been received here by some of the most prominent of the leaders of the Knights of Labor, the long-contested fight in that organization will be settled by the resignations of Master Workman Powderly, Secretary Litchman and the other members of the so-called "administration ring" and a complete reorganization of the order. Thus a struggle of more than three years will be brought to a close. Careful observers, however, hold that the end will come too late to save the organization and that it is doomed to disintegration. Up to the last moment the administration hoped that a compromise might be arrived at with District Assembly No. 1 of Philadelphia and through it with the other districts connected with the Chicago Provisional Committee, which is now leading the open revolt. But no compromise would be accepted by the order. The reaching of a definite end of last Thursday night was prevented by the sudden illness of Master Workman Powderly, but the other parties interested met and had an opportunity to indulge in some very plain talk, the planest of which came from Messrs. Bond and Baily, the anti-Powderly members of the General Executive Board, whom the ring tried, but failed, to oust from office at Minneapolis.

Powderly is now said to be willing to step down. He is not shamming sickness. Not only is he ill, but he is discouraged and discouraged as well. His recent tour through the East and the information that has come to him from other sources have convinced him that the once great order of which he was head is fast dropping to pieces. The growing strength of the revolt shows that there is nothing ahead but defeat for him or the disintegration of the organization. His sickness is, therefore, an excuse for giving up his position, will go abroad for a time and leave the others to fight the thing out as they may.

But General Secretary Litchman and the others think they see a gleam of hope in the delay secured by Powderly's illness. Litchman will next week send out his annual assessment notices to all the local assemblies. Upon the receipt of these notices the order will be in a position to renew its supplies. It is now represented in every State by district assemblies, and every single local attached to these is being warned not to pay money except to the Philadelphia committee. In addition, the order is being brought to bear upon local assemblies which are not yet in open revolt to induce them to withhold the amounts of the assessments levied upon them. As not so many of these are present it is pretty certain that the amount of money paid into the general treasury this year will be very significant when compared with former years. The results of this financial boycott are obvious.

Meanwhile the National Provisional Committee is continuing steadily on the aggressive. The rebels now number hundreds of thousands and are confident of victory. The Knights have watched the convention of the American Federation of Trades at Baltimore with great interest. A Mail and Express reporter George McManis, of the Printers' Assembly, said he did not think that the order would be managed, the Knights would suffer by reason of the phenomenal success of the federation, adding:

"There is room for both organizations, and plenty of work for each. It should not for a moment be considered that there is any rivalry or competition between the two organizations. Each is engaged in a great work."

Industrial Notes.

The cotton seed oil trade, by its improved machinery in the pressing of cotton seed, saves in the aggregate from ten to twenty thousand bales of cotton, which has heretofore been lost.

There were five sales of wool in London last year amounting to 1,180,000 bales.

The Standard Oil Company has run during the past year 4,500,000 barrels of oil through its lines in northern Ohio.

It is estimated that it will require \$25,000,000 to support the various departments of the New York city government during 1888.